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Mathematical analysis/Complex analysis

## Improved version of Bohr's inequality

Version améliorée de l'inégalité de Bohr

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## ABSTRACT

In this article, we prove several different improved versions of the classical Bohr's inequality. All the results are proved to be sharp.

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## R É S U M É

Nous montrons ici plusieurs améliorations de l'inégalité de Bohr classique. Nous montrons également que les constantes numériques dans nos résultats sont optimales.

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## 1. Introduction and main results

The classical theorem of Bohr [3] (after subsequent improvements due to M. Riesz, I. Schur and F. Wiener) states that if  $f$  is a bounded analytic function on the unit disk  $\mathbb{D} := \{z \in \mathbb{C} : |z| < 1\}$ , with the Taylor expansion  $\sum_{k=0}^{\infty} a_k z^k$ , and  $\|f\|_{\infty} := \sup_{z \in \mathbb{D}} |f(z)| < \infty$ , then

$$M_f(r) := \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} |a_n| r^n \leq \|f\|_{\infty} \text{ for } 0 \leq r \leq 1/3 \quad (1)$$

and the constant  $1/3$  is sharp. There are a number of articles that deal with Bohr's phenomenon. See, for example, [2,10], the recent survey on this topic by Abu-Muhanna et al. [1] and the references therein. Bombieri [4] considered the function  $m(r)$  defined by  $m(r) = \sup \{M_f(r)/\|f\|_{\infty}\}$ , where the supremum is taken over all nonzero bounded analytic functions, and proved that

$$m(r) = \frac{3 - \sqrt{8(1-r^2)}}{r} \text{ for } 1/3 \leq r \leq 1/\sqrt{2}.$$

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